

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

Lendon office of THE SUR. Hotel Victoria, Northum-erland avonue. Address ARTHUR HERBANE, sole repre-

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. Among the privileges granted by the act

of Congress incorporating the Maritime Ca-nal Company of Nicaragua is the following: "It may receive, purchase, hold, and convey such real and personal estate, property, and rights of prop-erty, or concessionary rights as may be necessary to earry into effect the purposes of this act, may issue stock to the amount of the just value of such estate and rights, and for work and labor done or materials provided in the execution of the work of con-structing said ship canal; and the stock issued for these structing shall be deemed paid up stock, and shall not be Hable to any further calls or assessments."

This is the provision which accounts for the extraordinary activity of the lobby in behalf of this measure during the recent session of Congress. It affords ample, unlimited authority for paying for all "rights of property and concessionary rights," whether obtained in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, or Washington, at "their just value," and leaves the managers to be the sole judges of what that value is. Beyond this, it affords unlimited authority for a deal with a contracting company, and for issuing stock to any extent ssary "to secure the full enjoyment of the powers, privileges, rights, benefits, and grants contained in any canal concession so made by the republic of Nicaragua or to be made by the republic of Costa Rica."

In this provision lies all the milk in that interesting cocoanut, and it will be worth while to note the persons who receive it, and the methods used in getting it out. The sole protection for the public and for the citizens who will be invited to buy bonds -for the only real money which will ever find its way into the treasury of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua will come from the sale of bonds-is to be found in the sixth section of the act. This requires the company to make a report on the first Monday of December in each year, duly certified on oath, "giving such detailed statement of its affairs and of its assets and habilities as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior."

If Gen. Nonce is the careful, methodical, and honest man we believe him to be, the first report called for by him will have to show the names of all persons, public or private, in or out of office, in the United States, or either of the above mentioned Central American republics, who have received, in substance or in promises, either places, employment, money, stock, or other valuable considerations, together with the amounts and character of the same, and for what services rendered or to be rendered, or for what work or materials furnished or to be furnished. He should also from time to time have copies of all contracts and agreements of every name and nature made by or for the Maritime Canal Company, or by the incorporators and directors thereof. Thus only can he adequately perform the high duty of his office and qualify himself to certify to the world that the affairs of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua are faithfully and honestly managed.

Moreover, Messrs. BILLINGS and DALY. whose names are at the head of the list of incorporators, cannot afford to participate in any dishonest concealment. They also should see to it that all the facts are made known, so that the public can judge intelligently whether or not to invest in this large but perilous undertaking.

## A Very Sensible Proceeding.

In his book on "The American Commonwealth," Mr. BRYCE says very truly that in this country theological controversies have lost their old bitterness, and there is a kindlier feeling between all religious professors, Roman Catholics included, than between Catholics and Protestants in France and Germany and between Anglicans and Nonconformists in England. But our Canadian neighbors do not profit by our good across the border, though here they practise the religion they profess by treating each other with Christian consideration.

The religious animosities in the Dominion are intensified, too, by race hatreds and jealousies, for the Roman Catholic population is chiefly made up of the natives of French descent, while the Protestants are for the most part of English and Scotch blood. Of the '4,500,000 inhabitants about two-fifths are Catholic and three-fifths Protestant, and yet the Protestant majority seem to be easily stirred up to alarm lest the minority should get the advantage over them. A silly Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Montreal even goes so far as to talk about the probability of religious war because the Jesuits have brought an action for libel against the Toronto Mail on the ground that it has published what they denounce as false and malicious assaults on

Yet such a proceeding on their part is certainly proper and peaceable. Instead of inciting a religious war, they take their case into court, there to be decided according to the law and the evidence in an orderly and reasonable manner. So far from finding fault with them for doing this, the Canadian Protestants should rather applaud their moderation in appealing to legal processes, like civflized and Christian men, and in putting their case to the test of a calm and thorough legal investigation.

The Toronto newspaper published what it described as the text of the oath taken by all Jesuits, and under which they are made to swear allegiance to the Pope as their spiritual and temporal head, and to renounce all allegiance to "any heretical King, Prince, or any sect named Protestant." This is a very grave charge, and as it is a question of fact purely, the Jesuits are right in demanding that the truth or falsehood of the publication should be determined judicially.

The trial of the case will be of great interest also, and as both Protestants and Catholics should wish only to get at the truth as a matter of historical fact, it ought to proceed with dignity and decorum, and without exciting acrimonlous controversy outside of the court room. Christian men, whether they be Protestants or Catholics, cannot expect to make a lie serve the cause of religion. and three-fifths of the population of Canada cannot feel satisfaction in believing that the remaining two-fifths are under religious leaders treacherous to the State. At any rate, let the trial proceed, and give the Jesuits a fair chance to defend themselves.

This is a very bad time for the waging of a religious war between the two great parties of Christendom, for never before was religion itself in so much danger from the focs of all faith. Instead of fighting each other, Catholies and Protestants should rather take steps to unite for the defence of the revealed religion in which they both believe. Happily for this republic, the rivairies and jealousies which prevent such an alliance in Canada, have been steadily decreasing ever since the

downfall of Know-Nothingism. Protestants and Catholics are learning to live together in Christian charity, and Heaven knows that we need all the Christian virtue which both can inculcate and practise.

Would Boulanger Attack England?

There have been of late a good many rumors to the effect that England would have more to dread than Germany from the rise of BOULANGER to power in France. These reports might have attracted more attention had not the greater part of them emanated from Berlin. We need not point out that England, could she be persuaded to believe herself in need of an ally on the Continent, would be apt to side with BISMARCK in East

African matters and the Samoan dispute. Not long ago, however, the correspondent of the London Morning Post had an interview with BOULANGER and elicited opinions of considerable significance. He said that he thought the English should evacuate Egypt, and that, if he came into power, he should endeavor to prevail on them to do so. He expressed a strong conviction that he should succeed, but declined to answer the question whether he would rely exclusively on pacific means. This is probably a more trustworthy indication of the General's attitude toward England than his recent perfunctory denial of hostile intentions.

Next to a recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, no achievement would be so much acclaimed in France as the restoration of French ascendancy in Egypt. Not only the stockholders in the Suez Canal, the owners of Egyptian bonds, and the investors in public works in the Nile valley, but the mass of the French people rank the sacrifice of French influence at Cairo as second only to the Tonquin flasco among the errors of the republic. To this day the Paris newspapers cannot recall without bitterness the refusal of M. DE FREYCINET and the Chamber of Deputies to cooperate with England in enforcing the joint ultimatum against ARABI Pasha.

But for that disastrous blunder, the system of joint control would have been maintained, and would have had the ultimate result that France rather than England would have been charged with the duty of protecting the Suez Canal and upholding order in Egypt. No one, who remembers the reluctance with which Mr. GLADSTONE in the spring of 1886 consented to the retention of British troops in the Delta, can doubt that he would gladly have devolved the burden of sustaining the Khedive upon the French Government, had it up to that time been a loyal co-worker. Even now it is quite possible that Mr. GLADSTONE, should be return to office, might overlook the conduct of M. DE FREYCINET during that period, and allow France to assume the barren honor and unwelcome cost of supporting an army of occupation.

It is quite certain, on the other hand, that Lord Salisbury will never withdraw the British troops from Egypt in order to permit that country to be virtually annexed to France. This may have been in BOULAN-GER's mind when he would make no answer to the question whether he would confine himself to pacific means. That the Salis-BURY Government either believes or wishes Parliament to believe that the political changes threatened in France might involve danger to Great Britain, seems clear from the Queen's speech. The announcement that the Ministers would ask for an unusually large appropriation for the navy and for coast defence was explained by the statement that while just now England had no enemy upon the Continent, the continuance of such a state of things could not be relied upon. Everybody who read the speech knew that France was pointed at, since she is the only naval

power which England has cause to fear. There is no doubt that the English occupation of Egypt is inexpressibly galling to her neighbors across the Channel, and that even a war for the reassertion of French influence at Cairo might be popular in France. Frenchmen feel that they have a mortgage on the Nile country because they have expended a great deal of money there.

# King Milan's Abdication.

The announcement that the King of Serexample in that respect. Protestants and | via has abdicated in favor of his son will sur-Catholics cannot live , peaceably together | prise those people who remember what occurred two months ago. Then the Radicals, who would like their country to cooperate with Russia rather than Austria, tried to force him to renounce the crown by demanding changes in the Servian Constitution which he was expected to reject. He confounded his enemies, however, by granting certain concessions and refusing others, and finally forcing the so-called Great Skuptschina to accept the Constitution which he offered. At that time, moreover, he distinctly told a committee of the Radical majority that under no circumstances would be resign the royal authority. Yet that is just what he has done, without, so far as we are informed by the telegram from Belgrade, as-

signing any reason for his change of mind.

By the disastrous outcome of his attack upon Bulgaria King MILAN lost the respect and confidence of his army, while his harsh trentment of his wife, Queen NATALIE. offended the peasantry, who are pro-Russian to a man. Still be had on his side the educated class, which, although numerically small, monopolizes the offices connected with the civil administration. It was in their interest that he compelled the Great Skuptschina to insert a clause in the new Constitution providing that the peasants must elect one university graduate out of every three members of Parliament. These graduates and the officers of artillery and of the engineer corps are the only men in Servia who prefer the civilization of western Europe to that of Russia. But for them Austria would long ago have given up the hope of dictating by diplomatic pressure the foreign policy of the Belgrade Government in the event of a new war in the Balkans.

It is this small but educated minority, guaranteed by the Constitution a certain proportion of political power, that King MILAN may have had in mind when, in announcing his abdication, he declared that there would be no change in the relations existing between Servia and Austria. The assertion could not be founded on the composition of the Board of Regents, which is headed by Mr. Ristics, an undisguised partisan of Russia. Nothing is more certain to encourage Slavophil intrigues than this elevation of the chiefs of the pro-Russian Radicals to supreme executive as well as legislative control. Whether, however, Ristics and his friends will venture to carry out a reaction against Austria in a zealous and defiant way is very doubtful, owing not only to the pro-German predilections of the regular army, but also to the knowledge that, on the pretext of maintaining order, the Vienna Government could at any moment occupy

Servia with an overwhelming force. As the new King of Servia is not yet 13 years old, his chance of occupying his father's throne in reality as well as name is not a good one. Before he attains his majority the aggressive demonstrations in southeastern Europe, for which the Czar has been so long preparing, are likely to bring about a thorough readjustment of political relations in the Balkan peninsula. Unless Austria

and Germany should be completely beaten in the European war which everybody is predicting, the former power may be expected to absorb Servia together with the ection of Macedonia lying between that kingdom and Salonica.

The Blind and the Deaf and Dumb.

It is encouraging to find from the report of the Board of Charities that the number of the blind and the deaf and dumb in this State is actually decreasing, if the census of the public institutions for their benefit can be taken as evidence.

During the last eight years insanity has increased at the rate of 48 per cent., though the estimated growth of the population has been only about 19 per cent. As a consequence there is a necessity for greater asylum accommodations, enormous as has been the outlay on the present buildings. But the existing institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb are not crowded, and the room in them is enough for any increase in the number of those unfortunates which is likely to occur. All told, the population of the State blind asylums in this city and at Batavia was only 339 on the 1st of last October, a decrease from the previous year of 11. The whole number of deaf mutes in asylums was 1,294, as against 1,317 in 1887. while the insane increased from 14,062 to 14.772. It is interesting also to observe that males preponderate among the deaf and dumb, while of the insane the greater number are females.

Under the new systems of justructing deaf mutes they are fitted to hold their own in life mongside of those not so defective, and many of them occupy places requiring a superior order of ability. They are not a permanent charge on the State, as the insane are, but merely remain in the institutions long enough for their education, of which the method of articulation is nown principal feature. It seems that the manner of instruction in the different asylums varies greatly, though why such should be the case s not easy to understand. The consequence is that the parents of deaf mutes find it difficult to inform themselves as to the partieular system followed in a particular institution. The Board therefore advises the publication of a manual fully describing the methods of each, though the adoption of a uniform method for all would appear to be wiser.

The number of the blind in the care of this State decreases, undoubtedly, because of the great progress that has been made of recent years in the treatment of diseases of the eye. Besides the 339 supported in institutions, this city distributes \$20,000 annually among the indigent adult blind who remain in their own homes. There is, accordingly, no excuse for beggary among them, and the blind mendicants in the streets may be set down as impostors, as, indeed, all the street beggars in New York are.

### Within a Reasonable Time.

To curb the impatience of the Republicans in search of public employment, Gen. HAR-RISON serves notice upon them in his inaugural address that they must not crowd him too much. "I shall need," he says, "and the heads of departments will need, time for Inquiry and deliberation."

It is fair that a reasonable time allowance should be made. President Harrison's party ought to give him and his heads of departments a reasonable period to inquire into the fitness of the Republican applicants. Of two candidates of equal fitness, which has performed the more efficient political service? Of two candidates of equal political activity, which has the greater fitness in other respects? Such are the questions that the new Administration asks time to decide. When the reasonable time has expired, the Republican party will expect that the civil service will be put, not without rapidity, into Republican hands.

Gen. HARBISON has given his ideas of civil service reform. The views of his party as to the same subject were expressed the other day by Judge John M. Thurston of Nebraska upon his election to the Presidency of the National League of Republican Clubs:

"The Republican party stands pledged to such a civil service reform as will put into every office of the United States that reflects the Administration, well, a good, solid, straight-out Republican."

That is the civil service reform demanded by Republicans. That is the civil service reform which Gen. HARRISON has a reasonable time to apply. If he comes to nurse the fantastic notion that he can thwart the wishes of his party in this regard, they will | bier's credit is good. The action is hown among the take his scalp—within a reasonable time.

There is nothing in contemporary journalism more pathetic than the change which has come over Brother Strongery's Philadelphia Record. For years and from small beginnings that newspaper had been building up a reputation for hard sense. It had gained a great circulation and a very considerable local influence by the quality of its editorial writing. If a little sharp and lacking in mellowness, the tone of the Record was strongly individual, earnest, direct, and forcible. Col. SINGERLY's editorial paragraphs, especially, were models of their kind-no words wasted, sufficient knowledge behind every statement of fact, clearness and positiveness in matters of opinlon, and a distinct idea in every sentence and no nonsense anywhere.

What a change since the baleful influence of Billscottism struck Col. Struenty blip in the

The North Germon Gazette complains that the position taken by the American press in regard to the affair of Samon is due to the hatrod and jealousy of the Irish-Americans." 'hish-Americans." it adds, "are doubtless animated by these feelings toward the Germans from seeing in what superior style the latter are able to earn their bread. The German is more industrious and more satisfied than the Irishman, and that is the cause of his unpopularity in America. If the Irish hate the Germans and the Chinese, it is because the latter are modest and industrious competitors. The Germans in America might obtain the good graces of the Irish by being less industrious and less satisfied, but they believe that that would be paying too dearly for Irish con-

sideration." Home news from abroad is always interesting. We didn't know that there was any such hatred and realousy entertained by Irish-Americans toward their fellow citizens of German birth or origin. The Irish and Germans vote for each other, deal with each other, poke fun at each other, dance at the same pienics, intermarry occasionally, and raise large Amer-ico-German-Irish families. Indeed, so far as the Irish are concerned, the narrow-minded complaint is not uncommon that they deal with Gormans in preference to their own people.

of the Irish-Americans and of the Irish at home is ardently with the French, and doubtless among their hopes is one that their "great Celtie sister" (the name which they like to give to France may soon win back her lost provinces of Aisace and Lorraine. If nations, like individuals, can fall in love, then most assuredly Ireland is dead in love with France. But just why she should be so smitten, especially of late years, it might be difficult to say. The French press has certainly not been behindhand in reproducing English slanders of the Irish; and only a few years ago the French

Government completed the double exile of the

But, notwithstanding all this, the sympathy

tery still goes on; the Irish are for the French, and probably that i the difficulty which in-

acknowledge their per relations. But the mysspired the writer in the North German Gazette,

Mr. Samuel Speiges, lately President of the Baltimore and blic Ballroad, has to-day become connected wit the house of DREIEL, Morgan & Co. Withh the het year or two the relation of the firm twarisus important railroad properties has beenest a more and more intimate character, and the amount of purely expert railroad expriers and practical knowledge of railroad deal required in the conduct of its affairs, has rade it desirable that it should summen to it asistance a practical man of acknowledged skiland reputation.

Mr. Spencer's standing s a railroad expert is of the highest in the contry, and the general opinion is that his tension to the house of DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.fill add greatly to the effectiveness with whit that house will be enabled to deal with the wit accumulation of railroad business which cefronts it.

The best volume of NV England stories ever written is rive Hundredollars a Year and Other Stories, by Mr. W. H. Chaptis-tol. Higginson, in the Independent.

Oh, no! The best volue of New England stories is "A Humble Imance and Other Stories," by MARY E. WIKINS. If Col. Hisinson has never read int book, we advise him to go and try it.

A Massachusetts colleor, who sought to get Queen Victoria's auttraph, has been in-formed by her private sectory that she is not furnishing her autograph the demand being too large for the supply. The Massachusetts nan seems unaware the royal personages consider it a great and anost an overpowering bonor to write to anylay not in their own line of business. The me who can get an autograph letter from an Inveror or a King in active business guards as if it were a certified check for a million diars, and, dying, bequeaths it as a rich legacunto his issue. You see, in the good oldimes when the king

ousiness had more of a bun than it is enjoying at present, their Majefes were not able to write. Some learned cler was typewriter for them, and they subscrid documents with heir mark. Many of the descendants have, however, learned to writesfair hand, but they still feel that writing is apasentially plebelan practice, and so when the condescend to drop a postal card to some faved subject he feels as tickled as a shawl-neckame cock who has won his first fight.

A Cabinet position .- Independs.

Very bad English. An doe, an employment, s not a position.

A bill has been intraced into the Tennessee Legislature making prize fighting a felony, and providing the participants in a prize fight shall be distrathised. This seems an unnecessary measure Prize fighters of the present day do not, as a de, fight. They converse. The 'Oxton Terricadvances in speech and writing the proposion that Bull-head BoB is a "stuff." Bull-had BoB retorts with tongue and pen that the Terrier is a "jay." Each is anxious to the under conditions which he knows the oth will not accept. If the Tennessee Legislatuswants to discourage pugilism, it should inesporate a Society to Prevent Recrimination and Long Distance Boasting among Pugilist.

The solemn oath of dice was probably never before administercito a President of the United States by a Chat Justice with mustachies like the wings ofsspread eagle.

INTERESTING GOSSP OF THE DAY.

A tall, pretty young woma, dressed in most becomng manner and possessing a TF innocent face, was an nterested spectator at the ler trial vesterday. No body would have imagined frammerely seeing her that she could have written some the most sensational novels of the day. She was lara Daintry, authorese of "Eros" and a number of othertories. Miss Daintry is only is. She is a friend of k-Kerr, and her visit was a manifestation of interest inhi trial.

E. R. Powers, the genial supmtendent of the Cotton Exchange, is a crack shot witthe rifle. He is a mem ber of the Twelfth Regiment ad whenever he goes with his company to Creeding he is pretty certain of bringing back a gold medal orane other emblem of su-periority. In 1886 and 1887, did some remarkable thooting at 100, 200, and 500 yels.

A portly man of middle ageomplained londly when is was cautioned by the cigar caler to light his cigar

vell or he would spoil it.
"That's all nonsense," he aid. "If you let your That's all monsense, he had. If you let your cigar go out and then lay it are for a short time you will find that the favor is vast improved when you relightit. If you don't believe thust try it and you will never make the mistake against selling a man a poor cigar and then advising him tought it wall. The writer tried this scheme and discovered that the portly man was right. He netteed that wat is vegariy called a second of the power tasts of "enipe" always smokes betternd has a purer taste o obacco than a new cigar.

If a dealer in any of the largerambling houses seen a player thrust his fore finger ins his mouth he knows that it is a request for a loan what his money gives out. If a man is an old and heavy place that is seldom any hesitancy in lending him a stacket chip, and a nod of the denier s head is a sufficient inticatts that the gamgamblers as "playing with his meath," hd when a man can successfully play in this way is is a honored man among his kind.

"I have come to the conclusion," Chancey M. Depew said istely, "that out of the 1000 visitors from New York that were at Washington fully 000 considered themselves perfectly competent to fill af Cabinet place. and that each one of this goodly nuter had an ide that he might possibly be called on by a President to accept one of the plums. I have interweed almost all of the prominent aspirants to Cabine honors but I must confess that the appointment in New York state was a surprise to me. A betrman though, couldn't be chosen than iten. B. F. Tracy be Secretary of the Navy. I remember him well, for a were in the Legislature together in 1912. I was a mag man then, while Gen. Tracy was already mature in years, and one of the leaders on the floor of the line. Henry J. Raymond was the Speaker of that ouse, and men whose names are well known to this dayers members in plenty. Peter Porter of Ningara Ha holps, who was the leader of the 400 that day, were both powers in the Assembly. Gen. Try served but one term, and only left his seat to take segment to the war, where he acquitted himself nobly I three years.

Mart Hanley, who manages Harrigan Park Theatre and finds enough to do to fill his handhasn't time to show himself much in the lobby of the eatre, much as the public might gain by seeing him the for his smile is famous. He was quoted in Tue Sex Sunday as saying some things which, on reflection, lethinks may be misunders; ood. He doesn't want angle to make the mistake of thinking that he doesn't Mr a rose in his buttonhole because of any objection intentiple to that form of personal adornment or to indfor a moment that he objects to such decoration cabe part of his fellow managers.

## Bon Would Have Quit Ar Way.

From the Letroit Free Pa WASHINGTON, March 2.—Michigh's first Postmaster-General and fourth Cabinet offer will not go to New York to engage in legal practice ot with standing some brilliant professional offers timhave been ten dered him. He has not seriously cuddered even the heat of them. Don M. Diethison will finn to his old home and his old friends, to his work afte bur, and to his active participation in the life, tiness, and prog-ress of Detroit and Michigan. It wash purpose when he sutered the Cubinet to remain in pay until the 5th of March, 180h, and he would have reed at that time had the President been reflected, i has been understood here at the capital that tribe event of the President a resection Mr. Dickinson and not remain in the Cabinet, and that he only accept the Post Office ortfolio upon condition that he want to be expected e in the Calthet in any carity in the even of the President's rediction; so the spublican victory has had no sort of effect on his planer the future. His acceptance of the position was a stiffee, and his service has been a great less to him.

#### A Mugwump Sees a Restall. From the Providence Frad

In the narrow sense certain, and probably n the bread sense as well, Mr. tleshand would have seen a more successful President baths not been so exconvively self-relian. If he had now a considerable degree looked himself from his on party rejecting not to say atorning the advice and greations of his not to say scorning the advice and greations of his fellow Democrata, he would not no be going out or office with probably fewer personal buds among his own partisans than it was given to syof his predeces pers to count.

Statesmen Break a Brord. From the Kansas Cuy Sec.

Last night the Kansas Legislare adjourned with the admirable record of havin loss less harm than any of its predecessors. tottering old Irish patriot, James Stephens. If the Irish are allied to the French by any old ties of blood, the latter don't seem disposed to

MRS. BLAIR AND THE SILVER GONE.

Mr. Blair Would Like to Recover the Silver -Breaks Two Ribs Looking for It.

John A. Blair, Past Commander of the Edward H. Wade Post. G. A. R., attended the State emcampment at Binghamton a fortnight ago. When he returned to his home at 3 St. Luke's place on the evening of Washington's Birthday his wife was missing, and his rooms, which are on the second floor, were stripped of much of their furniture. Concluding that the missing wife was responsible for the disappearance of the furniture. Mr. Blair searched for his effects In places where he thought Mrs. Biair would be likely to store them. Some of the furniture he found at the house of a friend of his wife's, at 155 Waveriey place, and a trunk, supposed to contain \$500 worth of silverware, he traced to Sharon, Conn., where both he and his wife used to live, and where his wife's sister lives now. The sister wouldn't let him in the house when he went to Sharon last week (Wednesday) to get the trunk, and so, being unable to look there for it, he searched the barn, which was unlocked. While exploring the left he felt through a hele in the floor, which was concealed by the hay, to the floor of the room below and fractured two of his ribs. His wife's sister, he says, would not shelter him, injured as he was, although it was storming, and he had to get back to this city as best he could. He was in bed for several days, but is now out again. Not having found the missing trunkin the barn, he now seeks to recover it by a wift of replevin. He said yesterday that his wife had left him four times before, but on the other occasions she had not run away with the furniture. He declared that she had no cause to leave him. Although he add not then know where she was, he said he expected to learn soon, as he had detectives searching for her.

A friend of Mrs. Blair's said her habit of leaving her nusband was due to fil treatment. He had threatened more than once to kill her, and when natiened censed to be a virtue she was necustomed to leave him until he became himself again. Mr. Blair, his wife's friend said, had been a policeman, an employee in the Custom House, and had held other places of more or less trust and profit, all of which he had lost through his habits.

During the civil war Mr. Blair served in the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers and the Thirteenth Cavairy. He and his wife have been married twenty years. They have no children. Mr. Blair talks of selling the furniture be hear married twenty years. They have no children. Mr. Blair talks of selling the furniture he has recovered and the silverware he expects to recover, and giving up his flat in St. Luke's place. Mrs. Blair is now supposed to be with some of her relatives. She he Waverley place, and a trunk, supposed to contain \$800 worth of silverware, he traced to

TROUBLE ON THE ISTHMUS FEARED. Marines on Our War Vessels Being Drilled with Gutling Guns.

An officer at the Navy Yard received a letter from one of the officers on the cruiser Atlanta at Aspinwall, by the steamer Newbort resterday morning. The letter says that trouble can hardly be averted when work on the Panama Canal is actually and absolutely stopped, as it will be on March 15. The Colomblan authorities, the commanders of the United States vessels Ossipce and Atlanta, and the British and French war vessels are making preparations to meet it. The writer says there has been a gradual re-

duction in the force for several months, until now there are about 10,000 men left, and these are living in camps all along the line of the canal. A large number of the discharged men have found employment in other parts of Central America and in South America, several hundred having zone over to Port Limon on Feb. 20 to work on the construction of the Costa Rica Railroad. It is said the men will be left without money or work and with little food. They are made up of negroes and imported cheap labor of various nationalities. It is feared that they will not only try to take possession of the Panama Railroad, but that the revolution which is reported to be brewing in the Interior may break out at the same time.

The marines and sailors on the Atlanta and Ossipee are being drilled at small arms and with the Gatling guns every day, and the preare living in camps all along the line of the Ossipee are being drilled at small arms and with the Gatling runs every day, and the programme is that they shall take possession of the line of the railroad at the entrance of the town of Aspinwall, as well as protect the American Consulate. The marines and sallors on the british and French vessels are also being drilled, and they will land on March 14 to protect their Consulates. The Colombian authorities have also got a good force at Aspinwall, under good discipline and drill, and they assert it is sufficient to cope with any insurrection that is likely to occur.

TIDINGS FROM HATTI.

But the Latest News to All Old News-

The Atlas line steamer Andes, which arrived yesterday morning from Kingston, Jamalca, brought nothing but old news from Hayti. As usual, everything was quiet at Portau-Prince, and there were the same old reports of alleged battles, many of them fought two

of alleged battles, many of them fought two months ago. The officers further report that about a month ago Gen, Legitime amused his goldiers by employing them in a grand parade at Portsau-Frince.

The officials of the Haytian Consulate had beard no news of any description. A new crew and Captain has been engaged for the Conserva, but the date of her sailing still depends upon Judge Benedict's decision as to whether he will bend the vessel or not reading the appeal taken from his decision in the rocent trial.

The Prins Willem, which sailed yesterday from this port and bound for Port-au-Prince, had among her cargo 840 kegs of powder, 73 cases of firearms, 200 cases of cartridges, and 6 laurels of pilots fuses. There are the goods that Mr. Housted requested Collector Magone to prevent the slipment of, on the ground that they were Intended for Legitime. Minister Preston was still in Washington yesterday.

## Other Cities Looking On.

From the Hoston Herola. Notwithstanding the recent order of the Mayor of New York, ordering the removal of the poles and the burying of the wires in that city, the poles contimes to go up and this wires continue to be strong on them. It looks as if the companies owning these poles and these wires proposed to give the Mayor a chance to execute his threat that he would cut them down himself if they were not gotten rid of forthwith. It will be interesting to watch the outcome of this struggle, on account of the ultimate effect it will have on other cities besides New York.

## Harrison and Morton Took Toddy.

From the Boston Berabl. The crowd may have thought that it was cold ten of which the President and Vice-President parisok on the reviewing stand to drive off the chill because it was taken from teacups, but it was a good strong brand of toddy, with a rich flavor that was grateful to the nostrin of the shivering bystanders. Collec was also provided, but Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton both took

the stronger beverage. Happily Escaped Bis Grandfather's Fate,

From the Philiadelphia Times. WASHINGTON, March 5.-President Harrison scaped catching cold vesterday in spite of making his mangural address in a cold pour, and reviewing the procession for three hours with a Scotch mist driving in his face all the time. He took a hot bath and had himsell vizorously rubbed and slept well. To day he has seemed not the worse for his exposure.

Now, Did Quay Say This! Quay ta as bitter as quinine in his struggle to have Carkson put in the Cabinet. He has exhausted himself, and he is disgusted. To night be said:

"We have a Cleveland on our hands, and he will out-Cleveland Cleveland." Equal to the First Great Test. From the Chicago Dater Ocean. It appears that Senator-elect Higgins of Delaware, upon his recent visit to Indianapolis, left his

umbrells in the library of tien Harrison. Secretary Halford returned it to him in Washington. It augurs well for the honesty of the Administration.

A Poem of Four Letters.

Promithe Washington Criti In this season of short poems it may be written touchingly of Riddleberger's resignation that it was Go.

Biblical Names on Top. From the Utica Herald. The biblical names in the new Administra-

ion are extended as follows:
Renjumin, Frendent,
Ferndent,
Frendent,
Firm, Proceedings,
Ferndent,
Firm, Proceedings,
Ferndent,
Ferndent, Secretary of the Navy,
Jernman, Secretary of Agriculture,
James, Pecretary of State,
John | Wohn, Pecretary of Interior,
John | Wanninger, Fostmaster General. Riddleberger. From the Philipadelphia Record.

In his sober condition he has for years past been the salvation of he party, and in his drunken con-dition its terror. Whistey seems to develop in him worse than his sustemary manners and better than his usual politics. The Texas Editor's Birthday

From the Elgin Times.

He celebrated the occasion by "setting up" two columns of type, cuting half a cerd of weed, rocking the baby two hours, and cleaning his shotsum.

THE LOCKOUT OF THE FEATHER GIRLS The Fair Strikers Are Determined and They Hold Together-Relief Measures. The faces of the locked out feather working girls have grown more earnest and sober, though not the less resolute and determined. There is less of the idle chatter and light laughter heard in the rooms at first, more of the thoughtful, practical discussion of their condition and purposes. In the long weeks of waiting, whose weariness can be comprehended only by those engaged in active pursuits, for the life of the working woman is her work even as the life of the society woman is social activity, these girls, new to organization, have shown a courage and moderation as yet unexampled in the relations of women with each other. Any social or philanthropical organization of women, numbering seven or eight hundred, would have been divided into

factions or cliques, and, like the Kilkenny cats.

enthusiastically engaged in destroying each

factions or cliques, and, like the Kilkenny cats, enthusiastically ongaged in destroying each other. Trifling disputes and differences have at times arisen, but after both sides have been listened to by Miss Van Etten, her arbitration has effectually united the disputants, and in the weeks of anxiety perplexity, and discomport, noble traits of character have continually been developed and exhibited.

Miss Van Etten says enthusiastically that the lore and future of womanhood lies in the strength, nobility, unselfishness, and loyalty of working women.

Between \$700 and \$800 are paid out every Saurday for the relief of the girls. The chancellor of the exchequer and all her assistants are the girls themselves, and the funds are as systematically handled and accounted for as those in the United States Treasury.

Between \$2,000 and \$2,500 were realized from the benefit on Sunday night when Lillian Russell sang with three pink ostrich tips nodding in her bloud hair, and when nine of the prettiest girls in the union in the most picturesque and dainty of costumes sold the flowers that had been generously donated by florists.

The participants in the entertainment very kindly offered their services for a repetition of the concert, and it is purnosed to give a series of Sunday concerts of similar type.

Considerable discussion is going on concerning the cooperative factory which the advisers of the union recommend as a possible and practical enterprise. Little money will be required to open it, as no machinery is required and the most skilled labor in the first forms.

paying a visit to the home of Assistant Superintendent F. J. Griffith of the Morris and Essex
Railroad, and was sleeping in one of the second floor rooms of Mr Griffith's house at 211
Hosoville avenue, Newark. He saw that he
probably had to deal with a desperate burglar,
but could not resist the temptation to purley
with him, for the Captain is a big man, and his
bravery in the presence of danger is proverbial.
He tried to opea a conversation in a low tone,
but the burglar wanted no friendly overtures,
and promptly sleased the Captain by thrusting
the pistol closer and saying:
"Shut your mouth, damb you! What did I
say about shooting? I am out for boodle, and
would just as live shoot you as not. I'd kill
you rather than be caught."
"I want to tell you—" the Captain began,
when the burglar made a vicious move with
the pistol, and said!
"Tell nothing. Play dead. When my pal gets
through I'll leave you.

The thief then began feeling under the pillow
for valuables, and, keeping, the nistol pointed
at the Captain's escretch the reson thoroughiv, and found the Captain's watch and a small
sum of money in his waisteout. Then he asked
for the Captain's overcoat, and decamped with
it. Meanwhile the burglar's companion secured
Mr. Griffith's watch base feeling and escaped before Capt. Potter could arouse his host.

Mr. Griffith's watch was one waich was presented to him by companiers when he was a
conductor on the Morris and Essex road.

There is no clue to the thieves, but there is
evitence that they got Into Mr. David Hennesy's house, opposite Mr. Griffith's, and there
got \$250 worth of jewelry and apparel.

## The Greater New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with great interest your editorial in yesterday's Sus entitled 'New York As It Should Be," as well as the one on the same subject in The Sex of about ten days ago entitled "The Greater New York," and I think Tax Sys is de-serving of great praise in being the first of the important New York journals to bring a matter of such vast importance to the attention of the 2.500 000 people whose nteresis are so deeply involved. While I am of the opinion that the arguments advanced by you on this subject are sound and are bound to prevail, yet I feel that in discussing it you should go a little further, and include in the plan proposed the city of Yonkers and the town of Mount Vernon, and my reasons for thinking According to the plan proposed by Mr. Andrew H.

Streen, the northern boundary of the "Greater New York" would start from the Hudson at Mount St. Vin-cent and extend in a straight line to the Sound, thus taking in a small and thinly settled portion of Mount Vernen, and leaving out that part of the town whose population is about 10,000. Mr. Green's plan leaves out entirely the city of Youters, whose population is over 30,000, and which is the largest and most enterprising city between New York and Albany. A large percentage of the residents of Yonkers and Monat Vernon are pages who do business in New York city, and trave and fro every day. Another argument in favor of it cluding at least Youkers in the project is that the very centre of business and population of that city is but lit-tic more than one fourth of a mile from the largest park of the new system of parks (Van Cortlandt), and this fact will enable the people of Yonkers to enjoy all the advantages of said park, including the increased valua-tion of adjoining property, without having to pay one cent therefor. Twenty years ago, when Mr. Green first promulgated his ideas in this connection. Yonkers was a small village, but it has grown since to be a beautiful city of more than \$3,000 inhabitants, and as Mr. Green has spent apart of the latter years of his life in that city, as the guest of that greatest of Democratic states men. Samuel J. Tilden, I am satisfied that if he were to revise his plan of twenty years ago, he would include in it Yonkers. "the queen city of the Hudson." The Now is largely read in Yonkers, and it is to be hoped that the citizens of that city will avail themselves of the columns of this paper to give expression to their opinions on this subject, and thus promote a healthy actuation of the matter, which will surely result in having Yonkers where it should be, a part of the great city of New York. A HESIDEST AND TARPATER OF YOSEERS. YORKERS, March 5.

The Hading Vett.

In softest, sweetest lengths it traits O'er budding charms and failing. This arch coquette of all the veils. The one they call the Hading.

Its quaint and pretty dots may blur

Eyes merry, sail pursuading; A mystery is the plant shire. That makes a mask of liading. It falls below the rounded chim. A flounce of lace parading.

And gathers dancing dimples in its folds, the jealous Hading. No rude spring winds can chap the face Of beauty, promenading . Some other chap, and time, and place,

Must disposees the Hading BELLE BYELTS CARLE One More Chance,

From Life. Domestic (who has been catechising pros-pective mistress)—Weil, Mrs. Sharply, you have ratter a bad name among the gurls in the town, but of think of ill give you a try. GEN. BADBAU AND NEW GRANES.

Their Disputes Cause Badeon to Day Webster & Co. Gen. Adam Badeau has begun suit against Charles L. Webster & Co. to recover \$23,500 damages for their failure to publish his work. "Grant in Peace," which he declares the firm agreed to put before the public printed and bound, as a companion volume to the Grant "Memoirs," Suit was begun in his behalf by Lawyer Daniel P. Hays. Gen. Badeau sets forth in his complaint that he entered into an agreement with Webster & Co. on Jan. 25, 1887, whereby the firm stipulated to pay him \$1,000 in advance for the manuscript of the book. three-fourths of which had already been published by a syndicate of American newspapers, and to allow him 30 cents on each volume sol of the published work. The firm agreed to prepare the book in the same style as the Grant " Memoirs," and to furnish twenty illus-

Grant "Memoirs," and to furnish twenty illustrations. The book was to be published by May 1, 1887, and to retail at \$3 a copy. Webster & Co. represented to Gen. Badeau that they could sell three times as many copies of it as any other publishers, and that they would not it in the hands of the same agents as had the sale of the Grant "Memoirs."

One clause of the written agreement stipulated that Gen. Badeau was to read all the proofs and make all the corrections, and "that no change in the text is to be made without the mutual agreement of the parties hereto, unless it be the excision of libelious matter."

Gen. Badeau alleges that everything was progressing smoothly under this agreement, when, unexpectedly, he received from Mr. Webster, head of the irm, a letter asking that the following additional agreement be anexed to the original contract:

Nothing shall appear in said book objectionable to Mr. Gen. Urant, and the party of the first party fareign dead and make all necessary correction and alter the matter in such a way that it will be unedjectionable to Mr. Gen. Urant, and the party of the first party fareign dead in the feath of the standard of the firm of the standard of the firm and the deads.

This suggestion of a possible interference on

seell sang with three pink ostrich tips podding in her blom) hair, and when time of the predictions this in the union in the most picturesque and dainy of costumes sold the flowers that he have the same and many of costumes sold the flowers that he had been allowed by her had been allo

MRS. SWANN'S DIFORCE SUIT.

Her Husband Assumed Too Much Authority When She Refused to Give Him Money.

BALTIMORE, March 6 .- A queer divorce case was decided by Judge Dennis to-day. The plaintiff was formerly Mrs. Emma Coleman, the wealthy widow of a merchant of that name. Handsome, stately, and dignified, and possessed of nearly \$100,000, she was popular in society and had plenty of sultors. For years she withstood the attacks on her heart, bu finally yielded to Charles A. Swann, a real estate broker, with some business but not more money than he could use. They were evidence that they got Into Mr. David Henness's bouse, opposite Mr. Grillith's, and there got \$250 worth of jewelry and apparel.

Promptly Accepted.

Promptly Accepted.

Promptly Accepted.

Promaths beston Heald.

Probably Gen. Harrison would have blue renelled the paragraph in his inaugural message inviting the patriots of the country to come on and ask for office, if he has joroseen that it would be taken so literally as one Maryland man took it during the afternoon. The man had worked his way down to just behind the President, as the latter was standing to review the procession. The Marxinad thoops had just rassed by when the man leaned over, and tapping the President on the Shoulder, said:

"Mr. President, there's a lot of good lepublicans in that State, even if you didn't get the vote, Ies sir, they work just as well as they march; were red-hot for you there, Mr. President on the back in avery patronizing fashion. Gen. Harrison retained in temper, and attempted to get raid of the fellow by some commonplace remark that he had no time to talk of such matters now, but he finally had to move out of reach of the man's hand.

Mr. Swann is about 45 years of age. Her husband is younger.

\*\*Warrants for March, 1885, and lived togethe married in March, 1885, and lived togeth married in March, 1885, and lived togethe

WARRANTS FOR ARTIST COWLEY.

Wanted for Abandoning Mrs. Cowley of Bank Street, and for Bigamy, Mrs. Minnie Cowley of 62 Bank street wife of Artist Samuel J. Cowley, who advertised on Feb. 26 a reward of \$6,000 for the return of a diamond necklace alleged to have been stolen from his safe, secured warrants at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Tuesday for the arrest of her husband for abandonment and non-support, and also for bigamy. She was

non-support, and also for bigamy. She was accompanied to court by another woman, who, it is alleged, also claims to be the wife of the artist. The warrants were placed in the hands of Sergeant Combs. His officers have been unable to find Cowley.

At noon yesterday Marshal Neilson selzed everything in the artist's studio at 34 West Fourteenth street, by order of Civil Justice Deane. Mrs. Sarah F. Gorman, the landlady at 62 Bank street, where Mrs. Cowley No. 1 lives, had secured attachments against Cowley's effects for a debt of \$53. She says in her complaint that Cowley has left the State with the intent to defraud his creditors.

DRANK CHAMPAGNE WITH HIS BOUR. This is What the Polytechnic Boys Say

Against Mr. Richardson. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Polytechnic Reunion of Brooklyn has been held to consider the letter sent by William J. Richardson to Chairman Silvernail. severely commenting on alleged improprieties of speech and conduct at the recent annual dinner of the and conduct at the recent annual dinner of the organization. The committee pronounced Mr. Richardson's statements scandalous, uscalled for, and exagerated even in their mildest form of accusation. It also declared that nothing cecurred at the banquet to reflect unfavorably either on the manazement or participants. The committee intends to discipline Mr. Richardson unless he retracts his assertions.

Some of the Polytechnic boys say that Mr. Richardson himself was the greatest offender at the dinner, in that he violated all rules of dining by drinking champagne with his soup.

Art Prizes in Chicago, CHICAGO, March 6 .- Mr. Potter Palmer of Chicago generously offers two prizes of \$500 ach to be awarded to the American painters who will show in the art department of the next exhibition of the Inter-State Industria Exposition of Chicago the best landscape or Exposition of Chicago the best landscape or marine and the best figure picture. The pictures competing for these prizes must be painted in oil and entered direct by the artists. Without limitation of age, they must be by American painters who are citizens resident or non-resident, of the United States. All competing pictures must have been finished within the last three years. Exhibition will be held from Sept. 4 to Oct. 18. Pictures to be collected in New York during the latter part of July.

Hert Chapman's Kidnapping Story False. WATERBURY, March 6 .- The remarkable story of Bert Chapman, aged 13. of Naugatuck, which was extensively published on Monday, has been proved false by the confession of th has been proved image by the contestance that boy himself. The story in effect was that tramps tied him by the neck to a tree, where he remained all last Friday night. He now says that he had to work too hard for Chapman, by whom he was adopted, and ran away and sleet with a companion that night. He regretted his action and returned home, telling this story to cover his escapade.